STATESMAN AND PATRIOT.

(Continued from First Page.)

Inspiration for us in the leadership of Jefferson and Cleveland. It nerves us to stand fast to principle, to put aside expediency and compromise, and with courage and fidelity to meet all pending lasues. So shall we merit and win success, and hold the confidence of the country as we have in the past. We need not fear defeat. We met in '88 and then went forth united and strengthened to triumphant victory. We should fear the discredit of sacrificing principle to expediency, or of sacrificing principle to expediency, or of turning aside from the safe course which Jefferson established. Let our good Democratic ship avoid the passing flaws which would drift her hither and thither, content to wait "the powerful and steady gale which will carry the nation upon

SENATOR DANIEL

The third and last speaker of the even-ing was Senator John W. Daniel. In presenting him to the audience the Vice-

President said:
"The Old Dominion has been ably rep resented for the past hundred years, but it has never been more ably represented than by Senator John W. Daniel, whom

I now introduce to you."

Benator Daniel's reception was a perfect ovation, the ladies present waving their handkerchiefs, and the men cheering, and for some time he stood slient, bowing his thanks. The "Lame Lion" never seemed in better trim. He said:

"Thomas Jefferson still lives." These were the last words of John Adams, uttered with his dying breath on the 4th of July, 1826, the niftleth anniversary of the great day on which the United States of America declared their independence.

All unconsciously to him the boul of Jefferson was disrobing itself at that very time of its mortal vestments. Together the spirits of the two illustrious Americans were disenthralled. Together they "Thomas Jefferson still lives." These

cans were disenthralled. Together they ran their race, and the race run, they passed hence at peace with themselves and at peace with all mankind to the peace of God.

What matters it to their just fame that they differed as to this or that in their long fumultuous careers? What matters it that one took one road and one the other to the honor and glory of his

country?

It is in the collision of the thoughts of the master minds that the sparks of truth are outflashed and stream forth upon_a darkened world. Both were friends of truth. Both were particle. Both were honest and courageous servants of the people. Both did what they could that America might be free and independent, and that its inhabitants might be prosperous and happy. By this grave I salute their august shades, and trank the gracious heaven that vouchsafed to us both an Adams and a lefferson. us both an Adams and a Jefferson.

us both an Adams and a Jefferson.
With open arms we welcome here today the honored citizen and ex-Governor
of the "Old Colony," which had no the
past, and has now, so many communal
ties with the "Old Dominion." Filerim
to this shrine of departed worth, you
seem to bring us again the message of
the sage of Quiney. "We hear again a
coice saying, Jefferson still lives," and
the words of Adams calarging and brightenting before us in prophetic sense find ening before us in prophetic sense find in this occasion a radiant fulfillment be-yond the vision of his dying cestacy.

JEFFERSON'S UNIQUE DISTINCTION. One distinction belongs to Thomas Jef-terson which neither Adams cor any other American possessés. Washington stands on an august height,

unreachable, unapproachable, s the Father of his Country. Others fill great places in the American antheon—leaders of armies, conquerors on tand and sea, leaders of party, orators of the hustings, leaders of party, orators of the alledease propogandists of creeds, authors of measures, pilots of policies, ministers of diplomacy, administrators of justice-all non-ored servitors of the common weal.

But one distinction is Jefferson's, and Jefferson's alone-he founded a party, not for a day, but for all time-a party which has survived changing seasons and

which has survived changing seas passing generations, the storms of peace and the storms of war-he founded a party and put into its heart a principle. and put upon its lips a creed, and party principle and creed are alike imperish-

"Other parties come and go.
The eternal surge of time and tide rolls

And bears afar their bubbles."

Federalists, Whigs, Know-Nothings, and what-not; their names even ring strangely on our ears, and we think of them as we think of the stuffed skins of species that have vanished from the earth. But Democracy came with Jefferson, and it came to stay. The republic is the and it came to stay. The repulse is the government of party, and party is the rule of partisans. While the republic of rule of partisans. While the republic of Washington lasts the party of Jefferson will last, and you, partisans of Democ-racy, are in your place at this hallowed spot, where lived and died the immortal spot, where lived and died the immortal Democrat, Thomas Jefferson. Seer, sage, hero, prophet! Orator that never made a speech, yet whose words are spoken by the myriad tongues of freemen; conqueror that never drew a sword, yet founded an empire of the mind that far outstretches the realms of Czar and Alexander; man of the people and for the people—we, the people, have come to do homage to thy dust, and here we vow that we will guard thy work, and so far as in us lies see to it that the cause of the people shall live and not perish. the people shall live and not perish.

LIVES IN THE DEMOCRACY.

Yes, Thomas Jefferson indeed lives in the independence of his country. In the rounded domain ocean washed and sentineled under the mighty canopy of stars that stretches from the delta of the Mississippi to the shores of the Columbia and the Golden Gate, in the civil and religious freedom which he clad with iron; in the free schools which make dult earth illuminant with the light of knowledge; in the great university a flowing light found the great university a flowing figure form-tain which pours down its mountain side the phosphorescent rills that fed chose the phosphorescent rills that fed those schools, and, percolating into every home and heart, nourishes a genial lamp by every hearthstone. But it is in the living militant Democracy that Jefferson lives incarnate. It is in faithful Democrats who, untempted by wealth, uncorrupted by office, unintimidated by lower, ndismayed be reverses, and uncon pa undismayed be reverses, and uncon pieced by defeat, who are as ready for the'r work as the minute men of the Recoletion, who fly the defant flag, "Lon't tread on me;" it is in these aving witnesses whose faces shine with the quickening spirit that is in them that Thomas Jefferson lives in the flesh, and that he is ready to do battle for the people's cause.

GIFTS OF THE PEOPLE TO HIM. What boots it that I recite to you the honors heaped upon him by a grateful people? They were but their glifts to their benefactor, the labels of his labors, his burdens, and his cares. How pattry seems that long catalogue of official designations compared to what he was in himself—a man God-glifted and God-armed for the battle of right against wome himself—a man God-gitted and God-armed for the battle of right against wrong— campared to what he did for the people, his gifts to them. A justice of the peace for this county, a legislator of his State councillor of its Governor, reviser of its Code, member of the Continental Con-gress, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State, twice President of the United States, twice President of the United States, twice President of the United States; lofty and shining ti-tles these, but he might have worn one and all of these medals and ribbens and died without leaving behind him a hu-man heart to bless God that he had

But there is not a heart that loves hu-manity and thrills with noble rage for right and truth and justice; there is not right and truth and justice; there is not a patriot who loves his country; there is not a people upon the earth who are weary and heavy laden under the burdens of oppression; there is not a chancellor who loves equily; there is not a devoted who loves equily; there is not a devoted who loves equily; there is not a devoted who loves equily; there is not an asymptom of the midinght lamp; there is not a toller of the land or sea; yea, there is not a nastronomer who reads the stars, nor an humble farmer in his cabin, nor a freeman anywhere who treads the earth to are the face of mother earth the anylog of the face of the face of mother earth the anylog of the face of the fa

What did Jefferson do for the people?
Rather, what did he not do? He was one of them, he loved them, he trusted them, he guided them, he cheered them, he comforted them, he led them, he was true to them. So much for generalities. It is true as said by the Cicero of Massachusetts Edward Everett, that there resis

It is true as said by the Cleero of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, that there rests on Jefferzon the imperishable renown of having penned the Declaration of Independence. But had he never penned a syllable of it he would be immortal. It is true that he raised his hand against the Established Church, threw himself against the great landed proprietors and powerful party leaders, and brought forth the first statute of religious freedom. the first statute of religious freedom that adorned the new world's history. Imperishable renown in that, but without it he would have been immortal. It is true that he negotiated the territory of Louisiana from Napoleon the Great by purchase, gaining a kingdom for a song. securing the Mississippi to the free navi-gation of the swarming multitudes that now thrive upon its banks, and adding the great West and Southwest to the the great West and Southwest to the Union—the greatest region ever won by man without a drop of blood. But without this he would have been immortal. It is true that after long years of conflict he lifted a little academy into a great university. Youder it is, "Jefferson's pet," "the child of his old age;" but were there no university Jefferson would be immortal. It is true that he drew, as chairman of a committee of drew, as chairman of a committee of Congress, the famous "ordinnace of the Northwestern Territory," and his report, made in his own handwriting, is still in the archives of the State Department the archives of the State Department at Washington, by which Virginia ceded the area which pow embraces Ohio, Indiana, Ilineis, Michigan, and Wisconsin, And true, that he put therein the clause that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist therein after 1800." Renown enough in this, Indeed. But without it Jefferson would have been immortal. It is true that he broke down and abolished the old English system of priabolished the old English system of priabolished the old English system of pri-mogeniture, which gave the land of the dead owner to his eldest son and left the daughters and younger sons home-less and landless. It is true that he de-stroyed the old English system of eng-tails that tied up the land for generations in a single line, preventing its sale and diffusion, promoting its barrenness and

diffusion, promoting its barrenness and decay.
Out in Ohio a few years ago I spoke with a distinguished statesman of the West at the celebration of the settlement of the Northwest territory held at Maristia, and that gentleman claimed that the Ohio settlers had broken up the land monopoly which had existed in Vir-ginia. But I reminded him that that business had been effectually attended to long before the settlers landed in the Buckeye State, attended to both for Vir-ginia and all her children of the great Northwest by the statute drawn by Thomas Jefferson which gave them their liberties ready-made. His state papers would make him immortal cat he done nothing but write them. His measures would make him immortal had be done nothing but frame them. But the thous-and labors of his sixty years of service had clothed him with immortality, had no such papers ever been wilten and n such measures ever been framed by him.

HIS SIXTY YEARS OF WORK. What did Jefferson do for the people? A Webster's dictionary unabridged would seem brief were I to tell half of that

long story.

He poured into their laps the fruits of sixty years of arduous and unremitting told-toil in almost every department of human science and endeavor. He set before them the highest examples of mangood, the fipest ideals of government, the curest models of excellence in an image. Constitutions, laws, seeds, plants, books, machinery, arts; houses; domestic ant-mals; whatever would help them; ne wanted and would have the best for them. And he stirred their hearts with the noblest aspirations that ever quickened the human breast, for he was a dreamer of great dreams, and nearly every dream

came true. He was the most accomplished man that America ever produced—"the Ad-mirable Crichton" of the new world-and dedicating to mankind his gitts from heaven, he labored for them "narder than the horniest hand tor its daily bread." Books he devoured, as a hungry man might devour the dainties of a ban-quet, but he chewed and digested them. bon; he could have discussed Greek and Latin roots with Puffendorf, or "Old Gass." Solon, Justinian, Coke, Black-stone, Montesquieu, Vattel, or Alarshall would have found him a ripe companion on any point of municipal, constitution common, statute, or international law.
Talk to him of geography, and you would
think that he had wandered with Volrey over the ruins of ancient empires, and travelled with Captain Cook to the Cannibal Islands. Socrates or Plato would have hung upon his discourse about the destiny of man and the immortality of the soul, had he sat with them upon the portices of Athens. Did you bring up natural science, you would find that a Cuvier, a Buffon, an Agassiz, or a Darwin might learn from him the secrets of nature about plants, animals, trees, fossils, or flowers. His exquisite genius drank in with joy the beauties of poesy. Homer and Shakespeare, Moliere, Tasso. Homer and Shakespeare, Moltere, Tasso, Dante, Dryden, Pope, Milton, whether the dulcet melody or the lofty strain, no the dufect melody or the lofty strain, he quaffed them all as the gods might quaff nectar, "on their hills reclined." And had you called at Monticello just after the Revolution, you might have found the author of the Declaration engaged with that accomplished French visitor, Major-General, the Marquis de Chestelleux, in reciting to each other the poems of Ossion over the hospitable runch box!

punch bowl.

For a hospitable man was Jefferson.
As many as fifty guests were sometimes
around his board, and they are and drank him out of house and home.

A PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL MAN.

But Jefferson's mind was practical, and of that kind that brings things to ac-count. He loved the mathematics, and no supersitition or beatific vision could ever lead him from the bed-roca notion that two and two make four, world without end. He was as precise in detail as he was broad and accurate in gen-eralization. His mind was like the eie-phant's trank, that can pick up a pin or knock down a lion. When he was or knock down a lion. When he was President, he went regularly to market, and he kept in his journal year after year the date on which the early vegetables and fruits appeared, and the precise cost of iomatoes, strawberries, pease, and cabbage. The stately columns and swelling dome of the University, and right here the symmetrical beauty of this old Monticello mansion, bespeak the ex-alted mind that reproduced in them the classic models. But do not lerge, he made the estimates of brick and mortar, and timber and nails, and trained the hands that brought the seemly piles from the crude material. He founded the patent-office of the United States, and, do you know, he was bimself an inventor? How busy was his restless brain! When How busy was his restless brain! When in France as Minister he wrote his admirable Notes on Virginia, and while the Revolution there fermented around him, he invented a hillside plow, for which he received a medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of the Seine. He also invented afterward the revolving chair, such as is found to-day in every comfortable home and office. Napoleon crossed the Alps to make spoil of Italy: Jefferson, too, crossed the Alps, but if for a less dazzling, nevertheless for a more useful and enduring conquest. He went down into the rice-growing districts to get improved seeds for America.

In striction of the control of the prophetic format and practical who do not Jefferson. We have just emerged from the great revicion that deluged the land in blood and tears, and it must have battle thunders shook the precincts of both Mount Vernon and Monticello. Shavery was its cause, that blighting bequest of British avarice, forced upon Virginia unwilling w, protested ed upon Virginia unwhiling.v. protest d against, denounced by law, but a hitter legacy from British kings. The first measure he offered in the Virginia Legis. measure he offered in the Virginia Ligi-lature, when but twenty-six years old, was for its gradual emancipation. "Noth-ing is more certainly written in the book of fate," he said, "than these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races equally free cannot live under the same government." We have realized the truth of the first declaration; let the patrons of force bills remember the sec-ond. Slavery is dead. Its ashes remain. Woe be unto him that bestirs those

The world is wide. The Anglo-Saxon is everywhere upon it. Everywhere he is he rules, by the God-begotten right of intellectual and moral ascendancy to rule. Or if he die striking that he may rule, the morning star of destiny shines over his grave, and the sceptre of power springs

forth from it.

Discussing tariff, or money, or banks, or legication, you will find him always for America and its independence, and against nonopoly; against the idea that we may tax men into prosperity and make money based on nothing, ever warning them against deluding paper is not strong for the basic metals, gold sues, strong for the basic metals, gold and sliver, the money of the people for ages, and destined so to be for ages yet

Is the theme education? No man ever more perfectly impressed the necessity of higher education as a sustenance of the common schools, nor the necessity of the common schools for the masses of the

Is Venezuela or Cuba up for debate? There is no phase of the question that he had not anticipated.

Of the Monroe doctrine he was like John the Baptist crying in the wilder-ness. He foreshadowed it in a letter re-specting the Island of San Domingo, and indeed, when Monroe proclaimed it.
Adams had suggested and Jefferson advised it in that memorable letter in which
he said, "We will oppose with all our
means the forcible interposition of any other power, as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer (of Amerimost especially their transfer of American States to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. The gun that thundered yesteriay from Washington was loaded and trained by Jefferson. The Know-Nothings came along in 1855 with secret conclaves and proselyting, and they met their Waterleo in Virginia. Henry A. Wise led the nosts that conquered them, and his neek was clothed with thunder; but the lightness of his speech were guided by that muster, the spirit of Jefferson.

The A. P. A.'s are abroad in the land now. Religious fanaticism throatens for and against them, but before they came Jefferson had provided a solution of the problem, and the tenets of our Constitution furnish the touchstone by which iterarian establishments shall not be feisted

tarian establishments shall not be felsted as a burden upon the State, and it is ire spirit of Jefferson that moves over the angry waters and says peace be still.

JEFFERSON ON THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE.

I admired so much the specific of our accomplished friend from Massachusetts that I dislike to dissuit from him in anything. But he was trule Jetersonian when he said, "Let us through discussion find the truth and bravely assert it." Joining hands with him in that my cander shall be seen to the said. find the truth and brately assert at Joining hands with him in that my candor shall be equal to his own. "The secret of Jefferson's power and leadership," he says, "was his stradfast decotion to principle," but I wist be excused if I fall to see the application of the statement to this summous to us to abandon the bimetallic money system which Jefferson himself help it to establish. Our party solemnly and unrulmously declared in national convention four years ago that "We hold to the creof both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the cottage of both gold and silver rith at the cottage for mintage, but the dollar unit of both metals must be of equal intiotic are exchangeable value," and it would seem to me that if we had "the stealfast devotion to principle" which was so commendable in Jefferson, we would hold to this principle, and not let it go at the behest of American usurers and British bondholders and European sings.

benchelders and European sings.

I fully concur with the Governor that Jefferson would never have made an issue between Colorado and Wall street, or between a debtor and a creditor class, or upon any geographical division, but may I not remind you that it was our Republican foes, and neither Jefferson nor the party of Jefferson that did that very thing in 1873, in stripping silver of its equal coinage right with gold; that it was Wall street and Lombard street that were the aggressors, not Colorado, nor the West; not the debtor class. May I not suggest that it was the creditor class that led the assault to make silver debts payable in gold to the detriment of the American silver mines, to the detriment of the Australian and South African gold mines of Great Britain, and to the heapof the Australian and South African gold mines of Great Britain, and to the heaping up of burden on tax-payers, Jebtors, and the common people. May I not point out that in 1878 the Democrats helped partially to restore silver in the Bland-Aliison act of 1878, and have tried for twenty-five years for its full restora. Neither my distinguished friend nor any one sise can demand more firmly than I that the honor and credit of this country be respected "with scrupulous fidelity to the plighted words," but when I read the plighted words "gold and silver" in the Constitution of the land which I have sworn to support, and read the the Constitution of the land which have sworn to support, and read the word "coin" in the public contracts which I am honor bound to observe, may not I believe mine own eyes and declare that "scruppious fidelity" would say and pay "gold and silver" and "coin" finch is in-

"gold and silver" and "coin" fhich is in-discriminately either, as promised, and not construe the words "gold" and "silver" or the word "coin" as meaning gold only. Virginta made the Spanish silver dol-lar her standard of value as long ago as 1845, and the United States made the American silver dollar its unit of coin-age in 1733. Every silver dollar of to-day is just the same that it was a hundred is just the same that it was a hundred years ago, and we are not so meumbered with surplusage of dollars of any kind in any part of the land that I have visited as to need use the artifices of law to as to need use the artifices of law to get rid of them.

get rid of them.

Our friend says that for the solution of this question "we turn to Jefferson for help and guidance." Be it so. Let me quote Jefferson, which he did not do. When Hamilton drew his famous report on the mint a hundred years ago he deciared that "to annut the use of either of the metals is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise s liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a liberal with the evils of a scanty circu-lation." It was then that Jefferson wrote to him: "I concur with you that the unit should stand on both metals," and if that means it should stand on one, my notions of Jefferson, and the multiplication table are alike at fault. multiplication table are alike at fault. Washington signed the bill for both metals. Daniel Webster defended it in after years, declaring that gold and sliver were the money of the Constitution, and that we had no right to displace either metal. I arraign Washington and Hamilton and Webster with Jefferson, and am content. But I am not going to stay at edds with our distinguished.

with the spirit of the free, who does not bless God that Thomas Jefferson lived, and that his life goes marching on.

WHAT HE DID FOR THE PEOPLE. What did Jefferson do for the people? Rather, what did he not do? He was one of them, he loved them, he cheered them.

A CHILD OF NATURE. He was a child of nature, this glorious Jefferson, with all his polish and all his culture, and all his wisdom, and he was on the people's side of all questions. An honest son of Mother Earth; a man with a man honest son of Mother Earth; a man with a man's faults, but no Pharisee, no mugwump, for he had fewer faults and lesser faults than most men, and he had noble and human-like and God-like virtues. He studied men, he studied nature, and he drew from them more than he ever drew from books, and gave back from them more than all the books could give.

Yonder at Keswick was he born. These Yonder at Keswick was he born. These mountains, these fields, these forests, these murmuring streams, the birds, the flocks, the herds, and above them the azure heavens and the stars—these were his first and his life-long teachers. And in the free air of this beautiful countryside nature whispered to his spirit, and from her pure, free promptings he became that which was most of all in his history—a Democrat.

history—a Democrat.

And above all the many Jeffersons we see the scholar, the writer, the architect, the scientist, the inventor, the linguist, the mathematician, there is one Jefferson greater than them all—Jefferson the Democratic Property of the Period Research of the Pe greater than them all—Jefferson the Democrat—from the ground up, every inch a Democrat, and he was over six feet tall.

He was the greatest Democrat that ever lived. He infected the populace with the epidemic of free thought. He set the woods on fire with Democratic doctrines. He gave the people the rugged maxims hewn from life which kindled their thoughts and winged their arrows.

Napoleon looked at the Orient and said "There lies a giant asleep; let him sleep."

Jefferson saw the American people like

Jefferson saw the American people like a glant asleep, and he said "Rouse up and quit yourselves like men." Up rose Democracy, and the sovereign people strode the land in triumph.

HIS CIVIC COURAGE.

The glory of man, said Solomon, is strength, and Jefferson was strong. Strong physically—see him even in his old age dashing at a gallop on he favorite horse over these rocky mountain reads. Strong intellectually—behold his works. Strong morally—see his instinctive leap to the right side of all questions and his inflexible adherence thereto. He was strong and all-powerful in courage; yea, in civic courage, the rarest of all kinds of bravery All nations are brave in ther own way. Massive battalions, thousands strong, will march to death midst flashing beyonets faces the sneer of fashion, the score of power, the scown of altered friendship "the proud man's continuely and the insolence of office"—this is the courage that belongs alone to souls "touched to line Issues." This Jefferson had—the that belongs alone to souls toward in line issues." This Jefferson had—the superb, quiet, patient, daring, courage that looks public opinion in the eye and dares confront it and affront it, and not flinch from the encounter. When he stood for independence they said "rebel." When he demanded justice said "rebel." When he described in the stood

religious freedom they cried out for religious freedom they did not be against monarchy and concentrated power they said "demagogue." But the common people heard him gladly—they knew their people heard with secious they said. "All with acclaim they said, "All

ears—and with acciaim they said. An anii our friend."

He sent the X rays of his resplendent intellect through the cloaks and skins of falsehood, penetrating to and revealing the very cloisters, recesses, and hiding places of truth. He stripped from false teachers the shams and shows and trumperies of pretensions. When he came to be inaugurated he wore a dress of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard or even servant in his train, dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades. This was no affectation. It was the natural act of a natural man, who felt that he was one fectation. It was the natural act of a natural man, who felt that he was one of the people, taking charge of their affairs for their behoof and in their name. His heart was his transcendent noblest quality. Music and pathos and sweetness and light and love were in that great heart. It was that that stimulated his intellect to its surreme endeavors. It His heart was his transcendent nonce, quality. Music and pathos and sweet on that great heart. It was that that stimulated his intellect to its supreme endeavors. It was that that tuned his character to its harmonious impulse. It was that that that that that tit was that that gill, bronze clock, presented by the King of Spain to Nepoleon I. Over this is an original portrait of Jefferson, by strong as that which binds the land and sea together. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life," said the prophet. It is in the heart that Democracy is born, and it was there that it was kept warm and strong and that it was kept warm and strong and that it was kept warm and strong and the its completed and the right of the hall, two rooms are that Democracy is born, and it was there that it was kept warm and strong and the its completed and the right of the hall, two rooms are the tit was kept warm and strong and the right of the hall, two rooms are the right of the science of the science of the science of the route. In a beautiful portion of lovely Holly, the roome all along the route. In a beautiful portion of lovely Holly, the route, hall along the route. In a beautiful portion of lovely Holly, the route, wood overlooking the picturesque falls of the James, and which site commands of the James, an nat it was kept warm and strong ure by Jefferson. Dying withou-enny, his very books, his land, his ho were sold away from the Inheritors, and fighting successfully in every battle but his own, he crowned the people as victor in every battle that he won. If a man wants to get all he can out of this life by torturing its laws and burdening its people to fill his pockets, let him curse the name of Jefferson. Let him eat and drink and be merry in his time, and trample on Democracy and its teachings. But if he wants a man's chance in life, and that only: if he means 'live and let live;" if he seeks a wise and frugal government, and would not 'rob the mouth of labor of the bread which it has carned;" if he loves his neighbor as himself: if he of labor of the bread which it has earned."

if he loves his neighbor as himself: if he
is ready to give equal and exact justice to
all men, and special privileges to none:
if it is rights that he demands, and not
favors that he sues for if he does not believe that one part of man was born
saddled and bridled, and the other part
booted and spurred to ride them: if he
does not believe that "liberty is the sift
of God"—then let him pluck a flower from
this good man's life and wear it in his
soul forever.

Senator Danlel's speech was received

Senator Daniel's speech was received Senator Danier's speech was received with loud cheers, and when in his remarks he referred to Governor fiussell's gold proclivities, and asserted that silver and gold should be on a parity, there were shouts of "tell him about it," senator Daniel's speech concluded the exercises, and the crowd concluded the exercises, and the crowd control over the resultiful property and scattered over the peautiful grounds, and went down to view the massive shaft which marks the last resting-place of Jerferson, on the slope of the hill.
Finally, when the decling sun cast long
shadows over the lovely scene, they took
carriages and returned to Charlottesville,

at 6:30, the visitors left for SOME WHO ATTENDED.

Among those who participated in the pleasures of the day were Senator George W. Morris, of Albemarie; Senator J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester; Pron. Addison Maupin, of Henrico; Colonel John L. Morehead, of Charlotte, N. C.; Speaker John F. Ryan, of Loudoun; Mr. Joseph Button, of Apiomattox; John K. Hendrick, Kentucky; H. A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; F. H. Horsford, Detroit; J. L. Thomas, DeSota Mo. William Kennedy Connection F. H. Horsford, Detroit; J. L. Thomas, DeSota, Mo.; William Kennedy, Connecticut; H. DeT. Baldwin, New York; Dr. and Mrs. John D. McClardy, Kentucky, C. A. Hartman, Washington; W. W. Gay, New York; J. A. Purcell, Georgia; D. N. Morgan, Washington, D. C.; S. 7. Nowlin, L. S. Pendleton, P. Nowlin, M. Early, C. Early; Lynchburg, J. G. Maguire, W. J. Maguire, H. Maguire, L. J. Maguire, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Napoleon Levy, M. A. C. Levy, John Simpkins, Charles H. Taylor, Massachusetts; M. A. Dickinson, Tennessee; Benton Mc-Robert Lewis, an attorney-at-law, who was recently arrested and taken to Texas on the charge of forgery, has given bond for his appearance and is now out of the custody of the jail authorities, his brother, of North Carolina, becoming his surety.

Robert Lewis, an attorney-at-law, who was recently arrested and taken to Texas on the charge of forgery, has given bond for his appearance and is now out of the custody of the jail authorities, his brother, of North Carolina, becoming his surety.

The City Campaign.

The city C

Kalpfus, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Snyder, Clearfield, Va; W. C. Handlaw, Wheeling, W. Va.; D. G. Tyler, Virginia; L. S. Brown, W. J. O'Brien; S. W. Bogan, J. L. Skidmore, C. C. Tailaterro, Washington, P. C.; H. L. Lyman, R. T. W. Duke, R. T. Duke, Jr.; George Perkins, Maj. C. M. Bolton, A. P. Bibb, John W. Fishburne, Charlottesville.

The crowd at Monticello was swelled this afternoon by an excursion from Lynchburg which brought a large crowd. Altogether, to-day has been the most notable in the history of Monticello, and there is little doubt that the conference of these leaders will do much to help the cause of Democracy. The pleasure of cause of Democracy. The pleasure of the day was considerably marred for two gentlemen who attended by the work of a pickpocket, who stole a gold waten from one, valued at \$550, and a pocket-book containing \$5 from the other. The work was that of a professional.

H. D. P.

Jefferson M. Levy.

Jefferson M. Levy.

Jefferson M. Levy. the owner of Monticello, was born in New York city. He graduated from the University of New York in 1872. Mr. Levy studied law in the law office of Clarkson N. Potter, one of the most brilliant lawyers in New York, and was associated with him in the York, and was associated with him in the practice of law for several years. Mr. Levy was author of reforms in the surrogate's office, New York city, and caused laws to be passed by the Legislature of New York to prevent the enormous fees being paid attorneys for probates of wills. Mr. Levy was originator and first ylee-president of the Democratic Club, in New York city, and now one of its governors. He is also a prominent member of Manhattan Club. Mr. Levy has been one of the foremost advocates of reform in municipal government of New York city. He was one of the original Cleveland men in New York city, and is still a Cleveland man. He is a man of very distinguished appearance, with charming address, and appearance, with charming address, and is one of the wealthlest young bachelors

MONTICELLO.

Monticello is situated on a small mountain, a part of the South-west range, and is about three miles from Charlottes-ville. It rises about \$55 feet above the sea level, and from its top the Blue Ridge sea level, and from its top the Ride Ridge mountains are in full view for many miles. Monticello was inherited by Thomas Jefferson, When only twenty-one years old, in the year 1764, Mr. Jefferson commenced the erection of the mansion that is now known as one of the most famous homes of great men both in

famous homes of great men, both in this country and abroad.

The apex of the mountain was first cut down and the house built somewhat on the style of the Doric order. It has the appearance of a French chateau, looking somewhat like the Petit Tynn, at Versailles. The house is surrounded by letze somewhat like the Petit Tynn, at Versailles. The house is surrounded by lerge lawns, decorated with large trees of many descriptions, and fronts directly east and west. On othering the east front you ascend a flight of grantic steps, surmounted with large stone pillows; the porch is of stone. On entering the double glass doors, you are in a wide hall, surrounded with a gallery on three sides; the floor is of polished oak; the walls, are decorated with family portraits, by Sir Joshua Reynols and Anthony Van Dycke; the busts of Jefferson, Anjours, Ben. Franklin, Washington and thony Van Dyeke; the busts of Jefferson, Anjours, Ben, Franklin, Washington and others, occupy appropriate pedestals. On leaving the hall, and directly opposite, you enter through double doors, the grand saloon, with floer of inlaid woods. Large mirrors of Louis XIV, style brought by Mr. Jefferson from France, are built in the walls; the furniture is also of Louis XIV, style, copied after the famous furniture in the Versailles Palace. From the celling over the entrance depends a massive chandalier of gilt tronze, from the palace of the Empress Josephine, Malmaison, and many other objects of interest are directly opposite the jects of interest are directly opposite the

oor of entrance.

Another set of double doors leads to Another set of double doors leads to the tesselated stone porch, with similar large stone pillars to the east front, instead of steps. On this front a sloping mound of grass leads to the lawn. Over the saloon is a large dome thirty feet in diamater, called the ball-room, but frequently used for a billiard-room. The dining-room is thirty feet high, with an arch above for a large side-board, the mantel-piece is decorated with paintings on ching surmounted with a massive he right of the hall, two rooms are ituated called the Monroe and Idadison cooms, by reason of being occupied by

statesmen.
e house also contains Adams and LaFayette rooms. In this house for many years, in the early history of our country, the sage of Democracy was surrounded by eminent men, both of this

rounded by eminent men, both of this and foreign countries.

Soon after the death of Mr. Jefferson, Monticello passed into the hands of an ardent admirer of the great statesman, Commodore Urlah P. Levy, United States Navy, Mr. Levy and his mother made it their home, until the breaking out of the late war, when Commodore Levy decided to remain on the side of the Urlay though an ardent Democratic Levy decided to remain on the side of the Union, though an ardent Democrat; and when his nephew, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, who inherited the place, became of age, he repaired and restored the old home to its former glory and grandeur, after being closed up for fifteen years. Everything to-day is retained in the old house in the same style as of the days of Mr. Jefferson.

IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Some of the Probable Aspirants to Congressional Honors.

MARION, VA., April 13.-I had hoped to chronelle better weather, but winte lingers in the lap of spring, and business farming, railroad building, mercantile ofc., is retarded. The political cauddror is beginning to simmer in the 9th Congressional district, and the Democratic expensive computer. ccutive committee, consisting of Hons T. A. Lynch, W. S. Hamilton, B. F. Buchanan, J. C. Maynew, and L. T. Weaver, have called the convention at Wytheville on August 5th.

Wytheville on August 5th.

The following gentlemen are probable candidates for nomination by this convention: Hons. J. H. Fulton and Judge Samuel W. Williams, of Wytheville, B. F. Buchanan, of Marion: Judge F. B. Hut ton, of Abingdon; Judge W. F. Rhea, of Bristol; J. F. Bullitt, Jr., Judge C. T. Dungan, and Colonel J. B. Richmond, of Big Stone Gap, and make a splendid array of good congressional timber, from which a candidate who can win, may be chosen.

chosen.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on the Ed instant, of Miss Mattle Lincoln, one of Marion's favorite young ladies, to Rev. Mr. Horn, of Portland, Ore., and Rev. F. T. McFaden, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Lynchburg, will be the officiating clergyman.

They will speed a week at Choke Source. They will spend a week at Glade Spring with Dr. Horn, brother of the groom, and will then leave for thier far western home at Fortland.

Robert Lewis, an attorney-at-law, who

Robert Lewis, an attorney-at-iaw, who was recently arrested and taken to Texas on the charge of forgery, has given bond for his appearance and is now out of the custody of the jail authorities, his brother, of North Carolina, becoming his

BORNE TO THE TOMB.

Last, Sad Rites Over the Remains of Mr. Charles W. Harwood.

The mortal remains of Charles W. Har ood now rest in beautiful Hollywood. In the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends and brothers of the deceased, the last, sad rites were per formed on Sunday afternoon? The large attendance at the obsequies of Christian brothers, Royal Arcanum and Golden Chain brothers, Howitzer Association comrades, Southern railway officers and employes, and friends of the deceased in all the walks of life, combined to cause a great demonstration of the popularity of the dead.

McCarthy Council, of the Royal Arcanum, to which the deceased belonged, held a called meeting at their hall in the Lee Camp building, at 3 o'clock. The Grand Council officers joined the band at the hall, and at half-past 3 o'clock a line of backs containing the Grand Coun-cil, McCarthy's large delegation, and a large number of Arcanumites from Richlarge number of Arcanumites from Rich-mond and Manchester moved off from Lee Camp Hall for Highland Park. The evening was a beautiful one, and by the time this procession reached the destina-tion the citizens from Highland Park and vicinity were rapidly filling the pretty church building, while a large number of citizens from Richmond had already arcitizens from Richmond had already arrivel. The Arcanumites and a delegation
from the order of the Golden Chain, together with a large number of personal
friends and acquaintances of the deceased, went directly to the now saddened
home, and there gazed for the last time
on the face of the dead. on the face of the dead.

At 4 o'clock the fraternites formed in open column, extending from the gateway to the street beyond, and stood uncovered

as the pall-bearers conveyed the casket, laden with a profusion of prettiest floral designs, to the hearse. The clergy, the Grand Council of the Arcanum, McCarthy Grand Council of the Arcanum, McCarthy Council, and the several delegations of Arcanumites and Golden Chainers now marched to the church in the order given, and there formed in open column and remained uncovered while the casket was berne into the church. Seats had been preserved for the fraternites. The spacious auditorium was crowded, not a few having to stand in the aisles, while many remained in the infant class-room adjoining, but which opened into the main auditorium. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. N. Latham, pastor of this Methodist church; Rev. Dr. W. G. Starr, pastor of Broad-Street Methodist and chaplain of McCarthy Council, and Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, pastor of Cen-Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, pastor of Cen-tenary Methodist church. Dr. Starr were his insignta of office as chaplain of his council, and all the members of the fracouncil, and all the members of the tra-ternities were their appropriate badges, the Grand Council officers having on their beautiful diamond beattided jewels, which were indeed beautiful.

The choir sang softly and sweetly "Tis Midnight, and on Olive's Brow." Rev.

Mr. Latham then read an appropriate Praim. Dr. Starr next announced that grand old Christian hymn, which he said was a favorite with the deceased, "How Firm a Foundation, ye Saints of the Lord." He read this hymn in a beauti-Lord. He read this symi in a because ful, tender, and impressive manner, and the excellent full choir sang it in good style. This was followed by a prayer by Dr. Starr, prefaced by a statement that in accordance with the expressed desire of the deceased, no word would be spoker in the service outside of the prescribed burial service. The prayer was followed by the hymn beginning, "I would not live

Dr. Tudor read a portion of the Methoof the decrease of the second of the second of the decrease of the blessings of the Most High upon the blessings of the Most High upon the benevolent orders to which the deceased was attached and which were so largely the second of the seco

and then the long procession was formed for Hollywood. There were fourteen lacks of fraternal orders ahead of the hearse and twenty-eight hacks and other vehicles behind it. The procession was so

beautiful Arcanum funeral service, and then Rev, J. N. Latham read the Metho-dist hurial service, after which Dr. Tudor announced the benediction and the great crowd turned themselves homeward. The floral designs were numerous and

andsome. The occasion was truly a great demonstration of the great popularity of the deceased, no less than of the beautiful permeates the great Royal Arcanum, of which order the deceased was Past Grand Regent.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Valuable Gifts Esported-Mr. Virginius Newton Succeeds Dr. Palmer.

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society was field on Saturday evening

Committee of the Virginia Historical Society was held on Saturday evening last at the society's building. The members present were: Messra Bryan, Munford, Gaines, Traylor, Tyler, Valentine, Wise, Brooke, and Bruce.

The following persons and institutions were elected annual members: Mrs. Virginia Cabell Ruggles, Wilmington, Del. Triversity of Indiana, Eleonington, Ind.: Charles L. Pullen, New Orleans, La.; Miss Elizabeth Lyman Randelph, Kingston, R. I.; Theodore F. Rogers, Norfolk, Va.: John H. James, Urbanna, O.; A. H. Pugh, Cincinnatt, O.; D. F. Gooch, Covington, Ky., Richard B. Tunstall, Nerfolk, Va.; Iredell Jenkins, Norfolk, Va.; John T. Harris, Jr., Harrisonburg, Va.; Newherry Library, Chicago, Ill.

The corresponding secretary reported the reception of a very fine bust of Jefferson Davis, the gift of Major Mercer Singhter. A valuable and interesting gift was also reported in the form of two handsomely-mounted swords, the present of Mr. Watter F. Sinclair, of Washington, D. C. One of these swords was formerly that of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, presented to him by his native State. Virginia, in commemoration of his services whilst in command of the United Scates vessel General Pike, in an engagement with the British fleet on Lake Erie in the year 1812. The second sword was that of his son, Passed Midshipman

at the age of seventuen gave his life to save that of a satior from drowning at sea, July 10, 1864, whilst attached to the Confederate States steamer Florida. The correspondence the Confederate States steamer Florida.
The corresponding secretary reported sales of publications during the previous month of \$70.72. This treasurer reported that the special endowment fund of the society now amounted to \$1,032, exclusive of the fund of the society now in bank, for current expenses.

Mr. Virginius Newton, of Richmond, was elected third vice-president of the

Mr. Virginius Newton, of Richmond, was elected third vice-president of the society, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Dr. William P. Palmer; Mr. Edward W. James, the distinguished antiquarian, formerly of Norfolk, but now of Richmond, was elected to the vacancy in the Exsecutive Committee, caused by the election of Mr. Newton to the vice-presidency. Resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of Dr. Palmer, in, which his accomplishments as a man and a scholar complishments as a man and a scholar and his eminent services in promoting the interests of the society were feel-ingly described.

ingly described.

A communication was read from the executors of the W. W. Corcoran estate, calling attention to the fact that among the effects of Mr. Corcoran were the stereotyped plates of the Madison State Papers, which Mr. Corcoran presented to the society in 1835, but which had never been removed. Mr. Corcoran valued the plates at 55,000, and had recommended their sale to the National Government, the proceeds to be devoted to the srection of a fire-proof building for the protection and preservation of the books, papers, and preservation of the books, papers, and documents belonging to the society. The executors wrote that the plates had The executors wrote that the places been found, on examination, to be in fine condition. The corresponding secretary was instructed to inquire as to the present value of the plates and the probability of selling them to the Government for the benefit of the society.

A letter was read from the Old Dominion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (in reply to an American Revolution (in reply to an American Revolution)

were authorized to subscribe to the publication of the Christ Church Register (Middlesgx), which the Colonial Dames

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